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> > CHEAP LAND NOT

of Immigration From

United States.

United States United States to Canada All Countries (all persons). (farmers only) 2,628 4,710 20,471 5,919 5,015

not known. The Canadian Superinten-dent of Immigration said in 1968 that "about 18,000 farmers per year for the last five years have proceeded from Canada to the United States."

So, according to the figures, the United States seems to have the better of it in the interchange of population. Moreover, since land costs more on the United States side of the border the in-ference is that more wealth goes into that country from Canada than comes into Canada from the United States.

There is one interesting point uncon-

ALBERTA CONGRESS MOVES.

tinnes Tour of Province.

dawning.
The following gentlemen are an-

Finley, president of the Massey-Harris Company; Sir Clifford Sifton, Finlay P. Mount, president Advance-Rumely Com-pany; Col. J. S. Dennis, Canadian

Pacific Railway colonization department, and Hedley Shaw, general manager Maple Leaf Milling Company.

MARRIAGES FALL OFF.

High Cost of Living Is Blamed in

Montreal.

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POET CHEERS ALBERTA.

Wears His Silver Lined Cloud In side Out.

Out in the great prarie province o Alberta, in western Canada, there has seen a most serious period of drought The sufferings of animals on the wide plains have been intense. Nevertheless not every heart is sad, as witness the following in the Calgary Herald of August 1:

Special Correspondence to the Canadian Section of THE SUN.

MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—People in this city are not getting married anything like as rapidly as they used to. The marriage rate per 1,000 of population has made the rather startling drop from 11.26 in 1912 to 7.43 in 1918. I'm writing you : I am a "hayseed," !

NO SHORTAGE OR INFLATED PRICES CANADA HAS FOUR SEEN BY NEWSPRINT PAPER MEN WOMEN LAWMAKERS

Predictions of Famine Not Justified, According to President of Canadian Pulp · and Paper Association-Publishers Using More of Prod-

uct, but Output Is Adequate.

A recent issue of a New York trades paper devoted neveral pages to an elaboration of its initial statement that "unless necespapers of the United States take immediate and drastic steps to economize in their use of paper, news print conditions approximating those of 1918, if not worze, will confront them again in the near future. In truth the predicament next time threatens to be one of supply and not of price-from which money can buy no relief for the unfortunate." **LURE TO CANADA** Figures Fail to Bear Out Talk

unfortunate."

In view of the well known fact that Canada cuts a highly important figure in supplying news print to United States daily papers and other publications, the Canadian Section of The Sun asked J. A. Bothwell of Monireal, president of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, for a statement. In reply he sends the following article for publication over his signature: CALGARY, Alta., Aug. 11.—Alarmists have taken the stand that the lure of cheap land in Canada is draining the United States of its agricultural population. Unless official figures are in error

By J. A. BOTHWELL,

cheap land in Canada is draining the United States of its agricultural population. Unless official figures are in error this is not true.

The attraction of cheap land in Canada is trong—there is no cheap farm land left in the United States, and homeseekers turn naturally to Canada, which has millions of acres unsettled. Good prairie land along the Canadian National Railways can be bought at \$30 and \$420 an acre. With wheat at present prices it often pays for itself in a single crop. Such land at such prices is not to be found in the United States. Canada, therefore, is the land of the poor man's opportunity. There are no stalistics on the number of Americans who have become farmers in Canada. Figures of the United States to all countries of the world. But these figures include the farmers who came to Canada, and the foreigners who waved farms in the United States to worked on farmer and went back to their native lands. Here are the figures from 1908 to 1918:

Tear United States United States to Boding to Canada All Countries

Bading to Canada All Countries

By J. A. BOTHWELL,

President Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Written especially for the Canadian Section of Tux Sux.

Alarmist reports of an approaching familie in newsprint paper, with inflated prices and inability to obtain actually needed supplies, now appearing in some of the postsine of the postsine and in newsprint paper, with inflated prices and inability to obtain actually needed supplies, now appearing in some of the publishers' trade journals are deprecated by Canadian newsprint paper, with inflated prices and inability to obtain actually needed supplies, now appearing in some of the publishers' trade journals are deprecated by Canadian newsprint paper, with inflated prices and inability to obtain actually needed supplies, now appearing in some of the publishers' trade journals are deprecated by Canadian newsprint paper, with inflated prices and inability to obtain actually needed supplies, now appearing to the production of the productions

A summary of the production and shipping statistics, based upon thirty-nine reporting companies, including the leading producers of both the United States and Canada, shows that production by the United States mills during the first six months of 1919 was \$2,145 tons, or 5 per cent, greater than during the corresponding period of 1918, Canadian production during the period exceeded that of 1918 by 17,745 tons, or can production during the period ax-beeded that of 1918 by 17,745 tons, or per cent, making the combined pro-duction of the thirty-nine reporting companies 49,820 tons, or 6 per cent. treater than in the first six months of 1918. United States mills shipped 1,175 cons less and Canadian mills 12,063 tons more in the first six mouths of 1919 than more in the first six mouths of 1919 than nore in the first six mouths of 1919 than in the corresponding period of 1918, the six month statement showing:

United Canada	States	1915 Production. Tons. 513,004 263,057	me T
Total		871,061	90
United Canada	States	1919 550,149 370,803	64 87
March			10000

During June stocks on hand decreased 130 tons at United States mill points and increased 1.454 tons at Canadian mills, making total stocks on hand 525 ons more on June 30, 1919, than on May 31. The total of 35,424 tons on and at all mills on June 30 and at all mills on June 30 amounted about six doys production.

There is one interesting point uncon nected with the figures. Whatever Runaway Market Created.

nected with the figures. Whateve builds up population for Canada and de velops its resources makes for the pros-perity of the United States. Canada is one of Uncle Sam's best customers. The situation is not unlike that of 17. Some of the publishers at that me were stampeded by slarmist reports into buying more paper than they would be the publisher of the publ ctually required, with the result that shortage ensued and a runaway mar-Great Industrial Assembly Con-Industrial Congress and Provincial Tour, of which somewhat detailed mention has already been given in the Canadian section of The Sun, It takes the form of a sort of "swing around the circle." Yesterday the congress was at Medicine Hat. To-day it is at Lethbridge. On Wednesday and Thursday it will be at Calgary, and on Friday and Saturday it will close at Edmonton.

The main object of the congress is the placing of data on natural resources. The main object of the congress is the placing of data on natural resources and industries of the prairie provinces, with the object that serious considera-tion may be given to the economic da-valopment of the trade of the Dominion and the extension of Oriental and Pacific markets and trade routes, and generally the whole phase of the Western era now

is, for example, the classic example of the American Newspaper Publishers Association's special paper committee's attempt throughout the fall of 1917 and the first six months of 1918, by a series of bearish bulletins, to persuade the publishers that everything indicated a drop in the price of paper, although manufacturing costs and the prices of raw materials were ascending at a lively Harry G. Woods, representing Warnaterials materials were ascending at a lively rate throughout the period. The committee had to make a complete volta-face in June, 1918, when it turned around and urged publishers to "buy neavily," as prices were bound to in-

The following gentlemen are announced to give addresses; E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Rall-way; Henry Ford, of the Ford Motor Company; John N. Willys, president of the Willys-Overland Company; Augustus Searle, general manager of the Peavy Grain Company; D. B. Hanna, president of the Canadian National Railways; A. R. Erskine, president of the Studebaker Company; Harold McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company; Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar The fact is that the United States market for news print is extremely sensitive and is subject to violent fluctuations. A seemingly threatened phortage, predicating a strong market for an indefinite period, has frequently been turned overnight into a surplus, with mills loaded up with unsalable or hard to move stock. By contrast, there have been instances when everything Robert Dollar, president of the Dollar Steamship Company; Joseph Oliver, president of the Oliver Plow Company; Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Thomas Finley, president of the Months of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; have been instances when everything pointed toward an early slump in the market, leading some of the mills to drop their prices in the expectation of an oversupply, only to find that a sudden demand had sprung up unannounced, resulting in a general stiffening of current market prices and a scramble among huvers to set in supplies.

among buyers to get in supplies. Exports an Important Factor. Just at present there are many fac-Foreign exports constitute one of the principal of these. It is true that the foreign trade is looking up, and that Caprincipal of these. It is true that the foreign trade is looking up, and that Canadian and American producers are eager to cultivate it; but this trade is involved in many difficulties. The shipping situation affords a very practical difficulty, especially for Canadian producers. Then, too, the depreciated value of sterling exchange is another serious factor. Formerly all South American imports were paid for with exchange drawn on London. The present depreciated value of sterling exchange places a handicap of shout 12 per cent. against the exporter if he accepts it in settlement of his accounts; or, if he demands payment in American dollars, the importer is saddled with the added burden—in either case adding to the difficulties of merchandising the products.

On the other hand German and some other European currencies are depreci-

elty are not getting married anything or crasy with the heat; the lack of fodder gives me qualms, to think of Mary's little lambs just wilting on their feet. The parched pasture they pursus from and to english the parched pasture they pursus from and to english the pasture they pursus from and gone and bust; our very throats are dry as dust; you can't e'en "raise" the "Gebbil."

The weather man's an autocrat; he keeps the water 'neath his hat, and now has gone on strike; he is an alien. I'm nifraid, who hates the laws which we have made; he is a Boishevik.

Dear editor, if you'll allow, I'll show you how to stop the row and make us smile again; it is a pian that's guaranteed to give us lots of four and feed, and distribute the rain.

The guy who regulates the showers must first be taken from his bowers and kicked from off the deck, and in his place without delay to substitute—I humbly pray—a "partiot" from Queben. If that is done we need not fret, the fary" will soon become the "wet"; the heavens will shed their tears; the lambs will have for bigger pails, and "hay-will show for bigger pails, and "hay-will show for bigger pails, and "hay-will soon become the "wet"; the heavens will shed their tears; the lambs will have for bigger pails, and "hay-will soon become the "wet"; the heavens will shed their tears; the lambs will have for bigger pails, and "hay-will soon become the internal part of the grain situation affords a very practical difficulting difficulty, especially for Canadian produces. Then, too, the depreciated value of sterling exchange is another serious of activate to a strain grain situation affords a very practical difficulty, especially for Canadian produces. Then, too, the depreciated value of sterling exchange is another serious factor. Formerly all South American on the substance is a traceable to the war and sure traceable to the marriage rate per 1.28 in 1912 to 7.43 in 1918.

Nor is the war to be wholly blamed of its city points out of sterling exchange is another value of sterling exchange

would indicate that the foreign demand for paper may not make such inroads into the domestic supply as some people

Plenty of Paper in Sight.

seem to expect.

It is true that the domestic consumption of newsprint has increased materially in the past six months. Advertising has expanded very considerably. Newspapers are no longer conserving their supplies as they were doing during the war. New publications are springing up and the publishing business was never more prosperous or more active, to judge from outward appearances. But that does not mean that any one is going to be deprived of paper. There

But that does not mean that any one is going to be deprived of paper. There has always been sufficient to meet the demand, and probably always will be.

Expansion of the newsprint industry has been unduly handicapped by obstacles put in its way, such as Government control of prices, &c. For these the manufactures are in passion. these the manufacturers are in nowise to blame. How can an industry be expected to expand when it does not know what price it is receiving for its output? Government prices fixed as applicable to paper sold throughout 1918 are still a matter for judicial decision in both Canada and the United States. are still a matter for judicial decision in both Canada and the United States, and both manufacturers and the consumers are left in ignorance as to what they ultimately will be. Government regulation in Canada had the immediate and certain effect of shutting off plans to increase the output of paper, as there. to increase the output of paper, as there is ample sworn evidence in the various records to prove. If this has resulted in a shortage of paper and higher prices, those who invoked Government regu-lation are responsible—not the manufac-

But Government regulation, whatever its effect, is drawing to a close; and, in anticipation of a free market once more the industry shows signs of growth.

Canadian-N. Y. Personals

president of the Canadian Club of New York, left on Saturday for Stony Point, Sturgeon Lake, Ontario, where she will Sturgeon Lake, Ontario, where she will spend the balance of the summer. Mr. Knowlson and a party of friends will join her later. From there they will motor through Canada, returning home by the way of the Adirondacks and the White Mountains.

Col. J. S. Dennis (for many years assistant to its president and now chief commissioner of the colonization and deto was created, to the general advanage of nobody, except perhaps a few
of the smaller producers who depend
more or less upon taking advantage of
exceptional conditions from which to deexceptional conditions from which to deexceptional conditions frem which to deive their profits. It turned out that
he scare was ill founded. No one was
obliged to go without paper, while prices
as a whole remained quite stable.
Forecasting the paper market is at
best a hazardous undertaking, as there
are plenty of instances, apart from the
one I have mentioned, to prove. There
one I have mentioned to prove. There me I have mentioned to prove. There representative of E. W. Beatty, presi-s, for example, the classic example of dent of the Canadian Pacific.

Harry G. Woods, representing War-wick Bros. & Rutter of Toronto, was on Friday the guest of F. McMurray at the Canadian Club.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Law-son of Carleton Place, Ont., and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon L. Lawson of Ottawa, Ont. are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fisler, Upper Montclair, N. J. The Can-adian party came down by automobile will return in the same manner cater in the week.

A number of writers well known to A number of writers well known to the American reading public have returned from a trip to the Canadian Rockies. The party included F. W. Clarke of the Atlanta Constitution, Jack Lait of the Chicago Tribune, Grantland Rice of the New York Tribune, Jack Waceler of the Bell Syndicate, Charles Hanson Towne, editor of McClure's; Porter Emerson Browne, playwright and magazine writer; Mrs. Lait, Mrs. magazine writer; Mrs. Lait, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Browne and Mrs. Rice, John Murray Gibbon of Montreal, author of "Drums Afar," and Max Enos of New York. Ten days were spent in saddle and camp. The trail began at Banfi, led to Moriey, around the Kanaskis Lakes, through the pass to the Goat Ranges and White Man's Pass to Spray Lakes and back to Banfi, Alberta. Mr. and Mrs. Browne and Mr. Clarke left the party at Banff and proceeded to writer; Mrs. Lait, the party at Banff and proceeded to Vancouver, B. C. They arrived in New York to-day.

The headquarters of the new Canadian Bureau of Information, under charge of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Cooper, are in the Brokaw Building, Broadway and Fortysecond street.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Clark and Miss Clark of Montreal were visitors at the Canadian Club on Friday last,

William Mannion of Montreal was the guest of Lieut. Col. Clarence F. Smith at the Canadian Club last week. H. C. Wood of Toronto was noticed at the Canadian Club on Tuesday last.

H. R. Tudhope of Toronto was a luncheon guest of J. W. Mitchell on Thursday last at the Canadian Club.

THE KING'S BASTION
By FREDERICK G. SCOTT.

Fleros on this basilen beats the neocday sun;
The city sleeps beneath me, old and gray;
On seavest roots the quivering sumbams play,
And batteries guarded by dismantled sun, No breess comes from the northern hills
Circling the blue mist of the summer's day;
No ripple stirs the great streamy on its way.
To those dim headlands where its rest is wan.

Ah, God, what thunders shook these crags of yore.
What smoke of battle roiled about this place,
What strife of worlds in pregnant agenty:
Now all is hushed, yet here, in dream, ence more
We catch the schosa, ringing back from space.
To God's strokes forging human history.

More of the contemplation are carried out, the schomably increased in contemplation are carried out, the schomably increased. In Canada the outlook is for an acry increased. In Canada the outlook is for an acry increased. In Canada the vity to machine in the Brompton Fulp and Paper Company at two mes fifty ton machine in Price Bros. & Co.'s mill at Kanogami, which will all two new fifty ton machine in the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., und in operation; one wifty ton machine in the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., und in operation; one wifty ton machine in the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., und in operation; one wifty ton machine in the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., und in operation; one wifty ton machine in the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company at two new fifty ton machine in the Spanish River P

Lower Prices Not Expected.

As to prices, it is true, as stated, that do not favor an immediate eduction. Industrial demands, the rise opposed to it. On the other hand, the majority of the manufacturers are not disposed to take undus advantage of the situation. Publishers who are will-ing to be fair and reasonable are baying no difficulty in securing fair and reasonable contracts. Some contracts already made for next year's supply show no ap-preciable advance over this year's prices. ertainly few if any of the larger manu continers desire to see a runaway mar-test with prices advanced beyond all rea-perting about so undesirable a situation. Manufacturers, as a rule, prefer to do

business with customers who are pre-pared to be reasonable and who have shown in the past a willingness to recognize existing conditions. There is no disposition on the part of the large producers to gouge such customers or to take the least advantage afforded by abnormal conditions. They recognize the fact that the good will of the customer s worth having and are willing to make temporary sacrifices in order to secure and retain it. There are preferential buyers in the paper business as in every other business—customers who contract for large supplies, who accept deliveries as agreed upon, who meet their obligations promptly and who do not hargie for impossible concessions or quibble over minor and inconsequential matters. Such customers are always sure of se-curing favorable contracts, the milis being only too anxious to obtain their custom and keep it when once obtained. But, as I said at the outset, pre-dicting what is going to happen in the paper market is decidedly dangerous. I do not want to now as a process.

paper market is decidedly dangerous. I do not want to pose as a prophet. I can only say that conditions as I see them do not call for undue alarm or sensational declarations of an approaching famine. They do not call for storing away large stocks of paper in the expectation of a famine or for undue parsimony in the present day use of paper. A great deal is being said about publishers who are using paper needlessly or recklessly. The paper manufacturer is not voicing any criticism of this kind. He concedes that the publisher knows his own business best and he understands that the publisher who fails to

colume is going to continue indefinitely

paper manufacturers' costs for labor, the doubling of the price of his coal, of doubling of the price of his coal, of which it takes practically one ton to produce a ton of paper, the added expense of wood gathering due to the more extended areas from which it has to be brought, and the fact that the foreign markets are offering to pay almost twice what domestic consumers are now paying for their paper must inevitably result in higher prices for domestic consumers.

waste and unnecessary hearding will not help. Sound business would also suggest that waste is not justifiable under any circumstances, but it is for the constant of the cause of woman suffrage and is prominently identified with the W. C. T. U. and the Daush-ye necessary to forestall it.

In the various Government inquiries into the news print industry the manufacturers have made attempts to show that all publishers were not making careful use of their raw material, but publishers themselves resented any such suggestion coming from the manufacturers. They have always maintained that they know their own business best and undoubtedly they do. Statements, however, which represent the manufacturers as indifferent to the situation and to the possible difficulties that await publishers in getting their paper supplies do the manufacturers have to offer is that the policies pursued by certain newspaper publishers have to offer is that the policies pursued by certain newspaper publishers of the Causada are made at the policies pursued by certain newspaper publishers of the Guandian farmers proves to was and always equal to the cause of woman suffrage and is prominently identified with the Cause of woman suffrage and is prominently identified with the W. C. T. U. and the Daush-suffrage and is prominently identified with the W. C. T. U. and the Daush-suffrage and is prominently identified with the W. C. T. U. and the Daush-suffrage and to take whatever helps may be recessary to forestall it.

Miss Macadams is also Ontario born, the distribution of the province.

Miss Macadams is also Ontario born, the continent. But I have hones for the work and market. I think the remarket of the guarantee will be regretta with the W. C. T. U. and the Daush-suffrage and to that portion of the province.

Miss Macadams is also Ontario born, the continent will not be called upon to make good on its guarantee to overseas, rendering admirable service, which representative two. Her sistance the province and the province and the province and the pursued by certain newspaper publishment member of Parliament, after ers in the United States and Capada a member of the British Coi

migratory birds convention act, which nlaces the open seasons for killing game nlaces the open seasons for killing game birds under Federal control in both the United States and Canada, was not passed a moment too soon to save several varieties of wild fowl from ex-tinction, according to F. A. Taverner, ornithologist of the Canadian Geological

Western Provinces Are Getting Good Results Through the Innovation.

in proportion to the population than in any other part of Canada. It may be that their comparative scarcity has developed among the men a deeper sen of appreciation. Incidentally, it may be observed, that in Prince Edward Island where the sexes are practically equal in

lature.

Beginning at the Pacific coast and working eastward, the women M. L. A.'s are as follows: Mrs. Ralph Smith, widow of the Hon. Ralph Smith, a well known figure in the political life of the Dominion, sits as one of the members for Vancouver city. In the Alberta House two women are to be found—Mrs. McKinney, representing Claresholm, and Miss Roberta Macadams, one of the representatives of the Alberta soldiers overseas. In the Saskatchewan Assembly Mrs. Ramsland, widow of the late member for Pelly, has recently been elected ber for Pelly, has recently been elected

Manitoba in the Van.

Manitoba was the first to introdu woman suffrage, having done so in 1915. It came as the result of an agitation continued over several years, the victory eing won more through a policy of reasonableness" nilitant methods. The Manitobs women owever, have been slow to take advantage of their opportunity; not yet has one entered the Assembly. Alberta and Saskatchewan introduced

oman suffrage practically at the same time, in the early part of 1916, but of all the provinces Alberta was the first to send women to the Legislature. In the general elections of 1917 Mrs. Mc-Kinney was returned. The soldiers over-seds plumped for Miss Macadams, a most capable and a most popular nurse overseas. In a keen fight Mrs. McKinney, who stood in the non-partisan interest, was returned by a majority of 169 over her male opponent, her victory being due chiefly to her personality. Amid a large number of contestants

Miss Macadams ran second only to the redoubtable Capt. Bob Pearson, one of the most popular of Western officers that went overseas. There were twenty-one candidates, among the defeated being seven Lieutenant-Colonels, one Major and four Captains. The nineteen defeated aspirants are now convinced that a popular woman is the hardest kind of a candidate to defeat.

his own business best and he under-stands that the publisher who fails to take advantage of to-day's plethors of advertising may to-morrow have no choice in the matter. Advertising is subject to fluctuations the same as is the demand for paper; and no one can the demand for paper; and no one can say with certainty that to-day's big

Break New Ground in Politics. It is, perhaps, significant that three of these four women are listed among

the independents—the other, Mrs. Ramsland, having been elected as a Liberal in opposition to an independent. Coming upon the political stage at a The opinions of newspaper publishers of the experience and standing of S. S. Carvalho are certainly entitled to the utmost consideration, and when he says that an increase of 100 per cent, in the paper manufacturers costs for labor, the social subjects that are more or

in higher prices for domestic consumers, no sensible man will desire to dispute him.

Mr. Carvaiho urges conservation and the cutting out of waste as a proper means to meet the situation. Certainly waste and unnecessary hearding will not help. Sound business would also sug-

pursued by certain newspaper publishers in the United States and Cauada during the last three years in bringing about Government regulation of the Instead without such regulations the Canaddan end of the Industry at least would now be in a much better position to supply the increasing demand for paper.

LAW SAVES WILD DUCK.

LAW nent member of Parliament, afterward

political life, but comes to it with some of the benefit of her husband's experience. Her majority in the recent by-election was substantial and her advent into the Saskatchewan Assembly will be attended with much interest.

-R. H. Gale, Mayor of Vancouver, B. C., in a letter to the Canadian Section of THE SUN.

WE OWN AND OFFER \$2,500,000

4% GOLD BONDS

OF THE

PROVINCE

ONTARIO MATURING MARCH 1st, 1926

INTEREST MARCH AND SEPTEMBER PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD TOBONTO, NEW YORK AND LONDON, ENG., AT 89.36 AND INTEREST NEW YORK FUNDS.

YIELDING APPROXIMATELY 6%

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JARVIS BUILDING TORONTO

AMERICANS TAKE ALBERTA FARMS

More Than 200 Settled During Spring.

00 settlers from the United States have cone on farms in the neighborhood of Brooks, Alta., on the Canadian Pacific Railway this year. This district is in the centre of the eastern section of the Canadian Pacific Railway's irrigation

taken farms south of Brooks on the Bow slope near Bow River, where they have hanged the aspect of the country almost overnight. Last year only 100 acres or so were cropped in this area and now more than 10,000 acres are

With wheat, cats and barley flourishing, the settlers are preparing to do their summer fallowing for next year's planting. Crops about Brooks promise heavy harvests. Farmers are predicting a bigger wheat yield than since 1915. the year of the bumper crop in western Canada. Alfalfa is ready for the first Some of the fields have the

finest stand seen in years.

Many of the new settlers are from Montans and western parts of the United States, where they were familiar with irrigation. Older settlers around with irrigation. Older settlers around Brooks declare that irrigation almost

PREDICT FIRM WHEAT PRICE. Sovernment Guarantee Not Expected to Result in Loss. ial Correspondence to the Canadian Section of THE SUN

MONTREAL, Aug. 11 .- Grain men here re reluctant to form any estimate of consequences of the Government's lecision to guarantee a minimum price for wheat to the farmer. A. P. Stuart, president of the British Emptre Grain Company, Limited, who recently returned from a trip to England to disand officials there, and who was a chief mover in procuring the short lived openmover in procuring the short lived opening of the wheat market in Canada, said to THE SUN correspondent that while it was impossible to make predictions with any certainty, he believed that the price of wheat would stand up pretty armly and that the dovernment would probably not have to face any serious oss. Not long ago, however, he would have held that the present price was too igh and it was still possible that the crop might turn out better than now ex-pected and that both the United States and the Canadian Governments would "Lack of understanding"—

have to take a loss. for the American Government which is extremely well off." said Mr. Stuart. That an important drop in the price possible understanding between the but an important drop in the price would be a very serious affair for our Government and for the people of Can ada, who have enough financial problems without having to make good an im-mense financial obligation incurred to

the farmers of the country. "I regard the whole policy of artificial support of the price of wheat as unhe continued, "because it is he basis of all other foodsteff prices. sed goes up, meats rise, dairy farmers demand more money, and the cost of living takes another general move up-ward. If the price which is to be guaranteed to Canadian farmers proves to

ALL PORTS TO SEE CANADIAN VESSELS

Great Merchant Fleet Under Construction.

MONTHEAL, Aug. 11.—The ensign of the Canadian merchant marine—a beaver on a white field—will soon fly in all the great ports of the world. This is assured by the Government ship build-ing programme. Vessels are being built ing programme. Vessels are being blue in three types—one, two and three deckers—and in seven sizes. Two are to be 2,800 tons each; four 3,400; five

3.750; eight 4.300; eight 5.100; si teen 8.100, an two 10.500.

The ships are being constructed Halifax, New Glasgow, Levis, Thr Rivers, Montreal, Kingston, Wellan Collingwood, Port Arthur, Prince Ruper Vancouver and Victoria. The total dead weight will be about 256,000 tons. The total cost will be \$52,000,000. The service will be sprated by the Canadian National Railways.

The six ships placed in commission ready have begun their voyages. A direct service has been established be-tween Canada and the West Indies and between Canada and South Several vessels, loaded at Halifax and Montreal, have carried general merchandise to the British islands in Carib bean waters and returned with cargoes of sugar. One of the largest ships, loaded with cement, agriquitural implements and steel goods, has sailed from Montreal for Burney Montreal for Buenos Ayres. It will bring back Argentine products

The greater part of the fleet will be employed in carrying grain and foodemployed in Carrying grain and lood-stuffs to Europe. This service is ex-pected to become an important factor in developing to large proportions the export grain trade of western Canada.

FINDS "THE SUN" HELPFUL Writer Says Canadian Section

Brings Better Understanding. TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN SEC-ON OF THE SUN-Sir: Impressed by one special portion of the speech in Boston the other day by Thomas W. Lamont of the Morgan banking firm in aid of the project to raise a large fund for Harvard uses. He said:
"It was lack of understanding that led to the great war. It was lack of underthe formative part of life

through the great mechanism of educational institutions." educational institution Right enough so far as it goes; but mportant as correct training cational institutions, let no value to the community of right news-

"Lack of understanding"-that is nd the Canadian Governments would ave to take a loss.
"This might not be a serious matter wide danger to-day; and I am glad to possible understanding between the United States and Canada by publishing its special Canadian pages on Tuesday of each week.

taught us is that the whole world is cursed by deplorable ignorance. The people of any one country know pitiably little about the people of other tries even those countries their very near neighbors. Ignorance fosters misunderstanding,

ill will and even wars. Proper information makes for esteem, good will peace and international benefit THE SUN is to be commended for its efforts to combat that "lac" of understanding" that Mr. Lamont so truly deplores, and that yet hangs like a pall New York, August 8.

LIBERALS SEE VICTORY.

called Early Change in Dominion Government Predicted.

A change of government in Canada may not take place at the next election, which is due some time in the next three years. But it will come sooner or later. It is reasonable for the Liberal party to suppose that in choosing a leader they are selecting the next Premier of Can-ada. At least they are choosing the next aspirant for the leadership. United States to complete their education. They were all lar's of 18 to 21 years of age, spoke English well, and appeared to be nothing more or less unine years, but his time arrived. Blake was defeated twice as opposition leader nine well mannered American school-

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W. E. Eden had A. E. Morrissette of Montreal as his guest at luncheon at the Canadian Club on Thursday last. Mr. Taverner points out, in a pamphlet just issued by the Government entitled "Vanished and Vanishing," that if the old rate of slaughter be not stopped Mayor of Vancouver heavens will shed their tears; the lambs will frisk and wink their tails, the cows will frisk and wink their tails, the cows will have for birger pagis, and "hay-seeds" lose their fears.

While the problem of increasing the Montreal marriage rate is undoubtedly hedged about with difficulties hard to same cannot be said cast it forth to sink or swim, your paradon, sir, I crave; I trust the waste P.B. don, sir, I crave; I trust the waste P.B. about the heavy child mortality. Other trust, is full, and editorial wrath is cool.

Yours truly,

Chinook, Alta.

Tibal WAYS.

Tibal Gos not concerned.

Even the grain situation affects the some extent. George G. Foster, R. S. Miller, W. A. Minterly, The Wood duck, the elder fuck, the wood duck, the wood duck and the wood duck and the wood duck and the wood duck and the wood duck, the wood duck and the wo Commends 'Sun' News YOUR paper is to be com-mended for the compara-tively large amount of space devoted to Canadian events."